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NEWS AND NOTES: PERSONAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.

EDITED BY W. F. DODD.

Associate Professor Charles E. Merriam has been made professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

Assistant Professor Walter J. Shepard of the Ohio State University has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the University of Missouri.

Dr. F. W. Coker of Princeton University has been appointed assistant professor of political science at the Ohio State University.

Dr. J. M. Mathews of Princeton University has been appointed an associate in political science at the University of Illinois.

Hon. George B. McClellan has been appointed to a lectureship on public affairs at Princeton University.

Prof. Frank A. Updyke has been promoted from an assistant professorship to a professorship of political science at Dartmouth College.

Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, professor of international law at Yale University, has resigned on account of ill health.

Dr. Clyde L. King, until recently instructor in economics and sociology in the University of Colorado, has been appointed instructor in political science in the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas Reed Powell will have charge of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow's work at Columbia University during the next year, while Professor Goodnow is serving on the commission on economy and efficiency in the Federal Government.

Prof. Roscoe Pound of Harvard University Law School has in preparation a volume to be entitled *Sociological Jurisprudence*.

Prof. Bernard Moses, professor of history and political science at the University of California has retired from teaching, and has been succeeded by Prof. David P. Barrows, now professor of education at the University of California and for a number of years director of education of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. R. E. Curtis, fellow in political science in the University of Wisconsin, 1910-11, has been appointed to an assistantship in political science in the same institution.

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin will attend the Universal Races Congress at London, at one of the sessions of which he will present a paper. Professor Reinsch plans to spend the summer in work in the field of international law. On November 1 he will take up the duties of Roosevelt exchange professor at the University of Berlin where he will lecture through the winter. The subjects of the courses he will offer are (1) The Political Development of the International Position of the United States, and (2) Problems in International Law and Diplomacy in North and South America. During the summer semester Professor Reinsch will act as exchange professor at the University of Munich. He will return to the United States in August, 1912.

Prof. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois will be on leave of absence next year, and will spend the year in Europe. Professor Garner will leave for Europe in August.

Dr. D. H. Magruder of Johns Hopkins University, Mr. J. A. Estey of the University of Wisconsin, and Mr. J. A. Winston of Austin College, Sherman, Tex., have been appointed instructors in the department of history, politics and economics of Princeton University.

Dr. John Corliss Dunning has been appointed an instructor in the department of social and political science at Brown University. Doctor Dunning is giving courses in political science in the summer session of the University of Wisconsin.

Prof. James Quayle Dealey is now the head of the department of social and political science at Brown University.

Mr. William M. Leiserson, for several years connected with the Wisconsin legislative reference library and more recently an expert for the New York commission on workmen's compensation, has been appointed librarian of the municipal reference library of Milwaukee.

Mr. O. C. Hormell, who has until recently been an instructor at Clark College, has accepted a position in the department of history and political science at Bowdoin College.

Mr. S. D. M. Hudson, until recently a student in political science at Columbia University, has been appointed associate in political science at Bryn Mawr College.

Mr. R. W. Paterson, a scholar in American History at Columbia University, has been appointed instructor in history and government at Clark College.

Prof. E. S. Corwin of Princeton University has a book almost ready for the press on the *Fourteenth Amendment*.

Miss Mary L. Hinsdale has very nearly ready for publication a work on the *Development of the President's Cabinet*.

Mr. W. L. Bailey of the University of Wisconsin will publish during the summer a volume on *Local Government in the United States*, through the Macmillan Company.

Dr. F. W. Coker, now of Ohio State University, has in preparation a volume of *Readings in Political Philosophy* for the Macmillan Company.

Professor H. J. Ford of Princeton University is preparing a book on the *Organic Theory of the State*.

The Harris Political Science Prizes for 1910-11 offered by Mr. N. W. Harris of Chicago, to undergraduates of universities and colleges

in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa have been awarded as follows: First prize to Miss Marion E. Robbins of Hamline College; second prize to Julius Goebel, Jr., of the University of Illinois; third prize to Miss Anna E. Kjellgren of Milwaukee-Downer College. The topic of the essays submitted in competition for the prizes was: "The Prevalence of Crime in the United States: Its Extent Compared with that in the Leading European States, Its Causes and Best Means of Remedy."

For the year 1911-12, the prizes amounting to five hundred dollars (1st, \$250.00, 2d \$150.00, 3d \$100.00) will be awarded for the best essays upon any one of the following subjects: The Short Ballot, Corrupt Practices Acts, Employer's Liability and Workmen's Compensation. The essays must not exceed 10,000 words in length, must be typewritten, and mailed to Prof. N. D. Harris, Evanston, Ill., on or before May 1, 1912.

Two books on commission government have recently appeared: *City Government by Commission*, by Ford H. McGregor (University of Wisconsin Bulletin, pp. 151), and *Commission Government in American Cities*, by Ernest S. Bradford. (New York: The Macmillan Company.)

A new (fifth) edition of Prof. Paul Laband's *Das Staatsrecht des deutschen Reiches* has been announced.

The Columbia University Press has recently published *The Business of Congress*, by Representative Samuel W. McCall.

Macmillan and Company have recently published Coleman Phillipson's *International Law and Custom of Ancient Greece and Rome* (London, 2 vols.), which presents in a scholarly and exhaustive manner the history of international law for a period which to the present had been very little investigated.

Die Lehre vom Staatenbunde, by G. J. Ebers (Breslau: Marcus, 1910, pp. 316) is a recent volume in the *Abhandlungen aus dem Staats und Verwaltungsrecht*. Doctor Ebers discusses at some length the theory regarding confederations of states.

La diète de Galicie, ses tendances autonomiques, by Georges Bienamé (Paris: Rousseau, pp. xix, 259), covers a wider field than that indicated in its title, inasmuch as the author discusses practically all questions concerning the political life of Galicia although he emphasizes the efforts of the Galician diet to obtain greater autonomy. The volume is a careful and satisfactory study of political conditions in Galicia. Special attention should be directed to the discussion of electoral reforms now under discussion in this part of the Austrian empire.

James Love Hopkins in *The Judicial Code* (Chicago: Callaghan, pp. 254) presents an annotated text of the new judicial code of the United States, together with an introduction calling attention to the reasons for the enactment of the code.

Judge Henry G. Connor and Mr. Joseph B. Cheshire have recently issued *The Constitution of the State of North Carolina, Annotated* (Raleigh: Edwards & Broughton, pp. lxxx, 510). The volume is printed in convenient form and the work of annotation seems to be well done.

The Pan American Union, by John Barrett (Washington: 1911, pp. 253), is in the main a souvenir volume describing the new building of the Pan America Union at Washington, and contains little that is of value to students of Latin-America. The volume is well printed and well illustrated, and such information as it contains is presented in an attractive form.

Prof. Bruce Wyman of Harvard University has recently brought out a work on *The Special Law Governing the Public Service Corporations and All Others Engaged in Public Employments* (New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 2 vols.). The second edition of Andrew J. Nellis' *The Law of Street Railroads* (Albany: Bender, 2 vols.) deals in part with the same subject, and is of value to students of municipal governments because of its treatment of street railway franchises and the public regulation of street railways.

The Short Ballot Organization has started a small bi-monthly publication entitled the *Short Ballot Bulletin*, the numbers of which contain important notes and information concerning the progress of the short ballot movement.

The growing interest in the study of comparative law is attested by a decree issued by the French government on July 21, 1910, enlarging the functions of the Comité de Législation Etrangère. The Comité, which has translated many foreign codes into French and which possesses one of the best collections of foreign law in Europe, has for a number of years been housed in the Ministry of Justice. It now comes under the immediate direction of the Minister of Justice and receives a substantial annual appropriation. The functions of the Comité have at the same time been enlarged to cover more definitely the field of international law. It is made the duty of the Comité to undertake work connected with comparative legislation and international law, to furnish public official and administrative bodies information on treaties and foreign laws, and to furnish copies of laws, treaties or documents in the original or in translation. The Comité's work of collecting material on foreign law and of publishing translations of important laws will continue.

The Division of Law of the Library of Congress, under the direction of its chief, Mr. Edwin M. Borchardt, has in preparation a series of critical guides to the legal literature of the leading foreign countries. The first of these guides, to be entitled *A Critical Survey of German Legal Literature* (in about one hundred pages), will be published by the Library of Congress in the near future, and will be followed by similar publications devoted to the legal literature of Austria, France, Italy and Spain. In these guides Mr. Borchardt aims to furnish the Anglo-American lawyer with an introduction to foreign law. The general divisions of foreign legal systems are described and attention is directed to the important literature in the several fields of private and public law. The guides should be of great assistance to students of comparative law.

At the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in August, 1910, a committee was appointed to select and to supervise the translation of the leading foreign works on jurisprudence and the philosophy of law. This committee, which is composed of Professors Wigmore, Freund, Pound, Huberich, Lorenzen, and Kocourek, thus has the task of carrying out a project very similar in purpose to that undertaken by a committee appointed in 1909 to edit a series of works devoted to continental legal history; and in fact Professors Wigmore, Freund, Huberich, and Lorenzen are members of both

committees. The *Modern Legal Philosophy Series*, projected by the committee above referred to, will consist of twelve volumes and will be published by the Boston Book Company. The following volumes have been selected for translation: *Filosofia del diritto*, by Luigi Miraglia; *Die Kulturstufe der Rechts- und Wirtschafts-philosophie*, by Fritz Berolzheimer; *Lehrbuch der Rechtsphilosophie*, by Josef Kohler; *Der Zweck im Recht*, by Rudolph von Ihering; *Modern French Philosophies of Law*, by Professors Fouillée, Charmont, Duguit, and Demogue; *Il Concetto del diritto*, by G. del Vecchio; *Filosofia del diritto*, by I. Vanni; *Die Lehre vom richtigen Rechte*, by Rudolf Stammler; *La philosophie de l'histoire du droit*, by P. Tourtoulon. In connection with this projected series it should be mentioned that the Boston Book Company has already within the past two years made available to English readers two important foreign books in the field of legal philosophy: Korkunov's *General Theory of Law*, translated by W. S. Hastings (Boston: 1909, pp. 524); and Gareis' *Introduction to the Science of Law*, translated by Albert Kocourek, with an introduction by Roscoe Pound (Boston: 1911, pp. xxxix, 375).

Thomas S. Blair's *Public Hygiene* (Boston: Gorham Press, 2 vols.) contains chapters on state and local boards of health, quarantine, pure foods and drugs, and public works. These parts of the work are not well done, but may be of some value to students of public health administration.

In 1909 Prof. Edward G. Browne of the University of Cambridge published a *Brief Narrative of Recent Events in Persia*. This brief monograph has now been followed by an extended work on *The Persian Revolution, 1905-09* (Cambridge University Press: 1910. pp. xxxvi, 470). Professor Browne's intimate acquaintance with Persian affairs makes his careful discussion of the revolutionary movement in that country a work of great value. In an appendix, English translations are given of the Persian constitution and organic laws.

The Internationales Institut für Bibliographie der Rechtswissenschaft of Berlin, whose bibliography of law has heretofore included the legal literature of practically all the European countries, has now added Anglo-American literature to its material. The bibliography, under the title *Bibliography of Legal Science*, will now be issued in an American

edition. Besides the continental literature, all English and American legal periodicals are excerpted, and short *précis* of articles with obscure titles are appended. The first number of the American edition will include the months of January to May, 1911, inclusive; hereafter the issues are to appear monthly. The American editor is Edwin M. Borchardt, law librarian of the United States Supreme Court; the assistant American editor is A. S. Gitterman.

The Macmillan Company have issued in separately bound form the first part of Professor Macy's *The English Constitution*, dealing with "The Nature of the Constitution." (New York: 1911, pp. 113.)

A second edition of Judge Emlin McClain's *Constitutional Law of the United States* (New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910, pp. 438) has appeared. The changes in the text of the older edition are not considerable. The more important of the recent discussions of the Supreme Court are noted, but not adequately.

An important document is the report made on December 5, 1910, by a committee on the reform of the Italian senate (*Per la riforma del Senato*. Rome: 1911, pp. 123). In this volume may be found a good deal of valuable information regarding the history, organization, and powers of the Italian senate, together with proposals for the reorganization of that body.

In April the Librarian of congress transmitted to the United States Senate a special report on *Legislative Reference Bureaus* (62 Cong., 1st sess. Senate Doc. No. 7, pp. 36). This report is of value as collecting the laws of the several states establishing legislative reference bureaus, and as indicating the nature of the work of such bureaus.

A publication of value to those who care to follow the activities of the legislative bodies of foreign countries is the *Bulletin analytique des principaux documents parlementaires étrangers* which has for several years been published at frequent intervals for the use of the French Chamber of Deputies. The *Bulletin* analyzes documents submitted to legislative bodies in other countries, and often presents the text in full of proposed laws submitted to such bodies. Beginning with 1911 it also publishes a chronological statement of discussions and actions in foreign legislative bodies. Nine numbers of this *Bulletin* were issued during the year 1910.

In the May number of this REVIEW reference was made to several reports of state commissions on employers' liability. Recently several other reports have been submitted: *Report to Legislature of Minnesota Employes' Compensation Commission* (January, 1911, pp. 289, xiv); *Report of New Jersey Commission on Employers' Liability* (91 pp.); *Employees' Compensation Code Reported by Employers' Liability Commission of Ohio* (Columbus: 1910, pp. 117), together with *Minutes of Evidence* (Columbus: 1911, pp. 443). A document bearing upon the same subject is that on *Industrial Accidents and Employers' Liability in Minnesota*, by Don D. Leschier, published as Part II of the twelfth biennial report of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce of the State of Minnesota (pp. 125-324). With the Ohio report on employees' compensation code is included a report on fatal accidents in Cuyahoga County for the period 1905-10. The appointment of a commission on employers' liability has recently been authorized in Michigan.

A subject closely connected with that of employers' liability is that of preventing accidents and industrial diseases. By resolutions of the Illinois legislature, adopted in 1907 and 1909, the governor of that state was authorized to appoint a commission on occupational diseases. The report of this commission has now been issued (Jan., 1911, pp. 209) and constitutes an important contribution to the literature of the subject. It may be of interest to suggest that legislation recommended by the commission was enacted at the recent regular session of the legislature of Illinois.

In connection with the movement for the conservation of natural resources much valuable information may be found in a *Report of the Committee on Water Powers, Forestry, and Drainage* of the Wisconsin Legislature (Madison: 1911, Parts I and II, pp. 779). This committee has collected a great deal of information concerning conditions in Wisconsin, and a series of elaborate briefs present the legal aspects of the subject. The committee recommended, among other things, the creation of a permanent conservation commission and that the state railroad commission be given control over the grant of franchises for the use of water power. A series of bills present in concrete form the recommendations of the committee.

Among documents recently issued by the several states, the following may be mentioned as of some importance to students of political

science: *Digest of the laws relating to the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania* (Harrisburg: 1910, pp. 148); *Codification of the Election Laws of Pennsylvania* (1910, pp. 173); *Constitutional Provisions, Statutes, and Public Regulations Governing Railroads and other Common Carriers in the State of Virginia* (Richmond: 1911, pp. x, 131).

The movement for proportional representation in France has caused the production of several important documents, not the least valuable of which is the recent report made to the Chamber of Deputies by its committee on universal suffrage. (*Rapport sur l'élection des députés et tendant à établir le scrutin de liste avec représentation proportionnelle*. Chambre des Députés. Session de 1911, No. 826.) This report, which was presented by M. Arthur Groussier, contains a full discussion of the general principles of proportional representation, an account of the working of the system in Switzerland and in Belgium, a critical discussion of the various proposals which have been presented for the consideration of the French Chamber, and the project of a law. The value of the report is increased by the full bibliography of proportional representation which appears in one of the appendices.

The *Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for 1910-11* has been issued (London: 1911, pp. 185. [Cd. 5582]). This is the second annual report of the Dominions Department, and the series is one which will be indispensable to those who wish to keep in touch with the British self-governing colonies. It is hardly necessary to say that Sir Charles P. Lucas, the head of the department, is rendering valuable service in his new position. The report for 1910-11 contains a full review of the political and legal developments in the several dominions during the past year. A particularly valuable part of the report is that in which are collected the more important laws of the self-governing colonies passed during the period covered. The report for 1910-11, for example, contains the text of the Canadian "Combines Investigation Act" of 1910, and of the New Zealand "Commercial Trusts Act" of the same year.

Die Geschäftsordnung des Abgeordnetenhauses des Reichsrates, by Karl and Otto Neisser (2 vols. and supplement. Vienna: Braunmüller, 1909), is primarily a collection and guide to the rules of order of the Austrian house of representatives, with a brief introductory history of parliamentary rules in Austria. The first volume of the

work, however, contains the text of the standing orders of the English House of Commons, and the rules of order of the German Reichstag and the French and Belgian Chambers of Deputies. The English, French and Belgian texts appear both in the original languages and in German translation.

The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909, by George Etsujiro Uyehara (London: Constable, 1910, pp. xxiv, 296), is a doctoral dissertation submitted at the University of London. Doctor Uyehara traces the development of constitutional government in Japan, and gives the best account available in English of the working of the Japanese government. The chapter on "the Ministry and the Political Parties" is particularly valuable, although the book as a whole cannot be said to show a high degree of political insight. An appendix contains the text of the official English translation of the Japanese constitution. In this connection it may be suggested that the *Revue de l'Institut de droit Comparé*, Vol. III, pp. 1-57 (1910), prints annotated French texts of the constitution and principal organic laws of Japan; the translations into French, have, however, been made from English texts, not from the Japanese.

The fourth volume of *La Vie Politique dans les Deux Mondes*, edited by Prof. A. Vialatte and M. Caudel (Paris: Alcan, 1911, pp. 622), has appeared covering the period from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910. The other volumes of this valuable annual have been noticed in earlier issues of the REVIEW, and it is only necessary to say that there have been no essential changes in methods or scope. It may be mentioned, however, that, in addition to the chapters dealing separately with the different nations or groups of nations, there is a short introductory chapter dealing with international politics, contributed by André Tardieu, and also chapters dealing generally with international acts, economic life, the socialistic movement, and the great international conferences, the last being from the pen of Doctor Renault. The continuity of the series is maintained by references in each volume to the preceding volumes in which earlier phases of the subjects have been discussed. An adequate index and an analytical table of contents are provided.

Administratively viewed, there can be no question but that our state governments are far from effectively organized, in this respect being

far inferior to the federal system. Recent years have witnessed an increased appreciation of this fact not only by scientific writers in the field of political science, but by high officials in our public service. From the published utterances of these publicists and officials Prof. Paul S. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin has selected material for a volume of *Readings on American State Government* (Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911, pp. 473). The reprints are arranged under the following heads: The Governor, The Legislature, The Judiciary, The Commercial Law, State Administration, Education, Prohibition, Elections and Nominations, and Constitutional Conventions. A bibliographical note is appended. Excellent judgment has been shown in the choice of material, and the volume should be of great value to instructors and students, and, it is hoped, will tend to increase both public and academic interest in this most important subject. The volume is uniform in appearance with the editor's earlier volume of *Readings on American Federal Government*.

Mr. Hugh Edmond Egerton, Beit professor of colonial history at Oxford, has published a volume entitled *Federations and Unions Within the British Empire* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911, pp. 32), containing the texts of the various acts of parliament and other historic documents which are, or were intended to serve as, instruments of government. These include the New England Articles of Confederation of 1643, Penn's Plan of Union, Franklin's Albany proposals, the British North American Act of 1867, the report of the Privy Council on the proposed Australian constitution, the Commonwealth Act of 1900, and the Union of South Africa Act of 1909. Valuable explanatory notes are added to these texts, and an excellent historical and critical introduction of a hundred pages supplied. A brief bibliography is also provided. In the conclusion of his introduction, Professor Egerton, after pointing out that the British Empire has reached a stage of development at which its component parts consist of communities with most of the attributes of independent states, declares: "The most keen-sighted of imperialists now recognize that what is necessary is a federation of nations, not of provinces. In this state of things past precedents count for very little; and a new form of constitution must needs be evolved to meet a condition of affairs wholly new. A consensus of opinion seems to regard the Imperial Conference as the point of departure, from which may be evolved a more systematic organization of the Empire."